

# HOME MISSION BULLETIN

Vol. II.

JULY, 1902.

No. 3.

*What's hallowed ground? Has Earth a clod  
Its Maker meant should not be trod  
By man, the image of his God,  
Erect and free,  
Uncouraged by superstitions' rod,  
To bow the knee?*



*What's hallowed ground? 'Tis what gives birth  
To sacred thoughts in souls of worth!  
Peace! Independence! Truth! go forth  
Earth's compass round;  
And your high priesthood shall make Earth  
All hallowed ground!*

—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

## The Wonderful Mission Fields of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

A NOTABLE feature of the Society's meeting at St. Paul was the display of twenty banners showing the number of each nationality or people among whom the Society's work is prosecuted, with the number of missionaries to each and the number of Baptist Church members likewise. The computation of the foreign population is based upon the census of 1900, with some increment since, and includes both those of foreign birth and those born here of foreign parents. About two and a half times those of foreign birth represents the foreign element, the proportion varying somewhat.

The West represents the region from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, over all of which the Society's fostering care extends.

These tables constitute an interesting study. They are strikingly suggestive of the lamentably disproportionate force of missionaries among some of these numerous peoples who are swarming hither, and multitudes of whom need the Gospel almost as much as do the heathen. The force would be increased were the means available.

Peoples.	Number	Missionaries.	Baptists.
Americans.			
(The West).....	14,000,000	570	215,000
Bohemians .....	500,000	2	150
Chinese .....	82,000	8	250
Cubans (Eastern) ..	330,000	5	230
Danes .....	400,000	23	1,800
Finns .....	170,000	2	50
French Canadians ..	1,200,000	16	1,500
Germans .....	7,500,000	92	23,000
Hollanders .....	270,000	1	75
Italians .....	1,250,000	11	475
Japanese .....	25,000	3	60
Jews .....	900,000	1	30
Mexicans .....	13,000,000	15	1,800
Norwegians .....	800,000	25	2,000
Poles .....	1,100,000	3	60
Porto Ricans .....	950,000	7	377
Portuguese .....	75,000	1	50
Russians .....	1,000,000	1	80
Swedes .....	1,500,000	111	21,000
Indians .....	270,000	55	1,400
"Also 3 schools, 24 teachers, 506 pupils.			
Negroes .....	9,000,000	55	1,400,000
"Also 26 schools, 251 teachers, 6,200 pupils.			

## Every American Baptist Ought To Know.

1. THAT the whole number of missionaries and teachers supported wholly or in part by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, for the year ending April 1, 1902, was 1,278.

2. That they labored in 49 States and Territories, also in 4 Provinces of Canada, and in 5 States of the Republic of Mexico, in Cuba and Porto Rico; distributed by groups as follows: In the New England States, 45; in the Middle and Central States, 75; in the Southern States, 229; in the Western States and Territories, 874; in Canada, 10; in Mexico, 20; in Cuba, 6; in Porto Rico, 9.

3. That the missionary force of 1,006, reported in the aggregate 845 years of labor; supplied 2,100 stations and outstations; preached 99,593 sermons, made 290,082 religious visits; distributed 8,684 copies of the Scriptures, and 2,010,720 pages of tracts; received by baptism 4,957 persons and 7,449 by letter and experience, making a total of 12,406 additions to our mission churches; organized 142 churches; had under their care 1,348 Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 87,213.

4. That the Society's work was prosecuted among twenty-one different nationalities or peoples, viz.: Americans, Germans, French Canadians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Finns, Poles, Bohemians, Hollanders, Jews, Russians, Italians, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Negroes, Mexicans, Cubans and Porto Ricans. Among foreign populations in the United States there were 302 missionaries, of whom 92 were among the Germans and 160 among the Scandinavians, the remainder in companies from one to fifteen among other nationalities.

5. That for the support of these missionaries an expenditure of \$207,064.82 was required.

6. That the number of churches aided in the erection of meeting houses last year was 80, of which 63 had gifts only, 6 loans only, and 11 both gifts and loans. Churches were thus aided in 23 States and Territories, also in Canada, Cuba and Porto Rico. In the past twenty-one years, since the establishment of the gift fund, 1,792 have been aided in building houses of worship. The amount loaned was \$5,400; the amount given was \$25,511.41.

7. That the Society aided wholly or in part in the maintenance of 25 schools for the colored people; three for the Indians, seven Chinese mission schools, one mission school in Utah, one in New Mexico and two in Mexico; the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England providing for the support chiefly of seven of the latter.

8. That in the schools of the colored people there were 274 teachers under appointment, 132 white and 142 colored, whose salaries from the Society amounted to \$99,797.20. Sums from other sources, as the Slater Fund and from friends of the schools carried the total to \$115,318.51.

9. That in the schools for colored people the enrollment was, males, 2,703; females, 3,495; a total of 6,198. Of these 486 were students for the ministry, 1,833 preparing to teach, and 2,164 received instruction in industrial branches.

10. That in the Indian Schools the enrollment was, males, 260; females, 246; a total of 506.

11. That among this grand total of 6,704, most of whom are members of churches, 207 conversions were reported.

12. That this educational work therefore is dominantly religious and missionary, and that the Society is a great ministerial education society in connection therewith. Few ministerial students receive any beneficiary aid, though they generally need it much more than white students for the ministry.

13. That the receipts of the Society for general purposes from all sources were \$403,801.65; besides \$64,984.62 designated mostly for school buildings; also \$91,485.30 for permanent, conditional and annuity funds, and \$33,949.67 for Church Edifice purposes, making a total of \$594,222.24.

14. That the year closed with a deficit of \$13,629.69; and that larger offerings are required for the Society's three-fold work covering a Continent.

15. That Christian piety, philanthropy and patriotism call for the most generous support of the Society.

16. That fully \$600,000 are needed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for its vast work.



GERMAN



DANE



NORWEGIAN



## THE GREAT MIGRATION.

PORTRAITS OF MISSIONARIES OF SIXTEEN NATIONALITIES.

**UNPARALLELED.**—Unparalleled in modern history is the stupendous migration of recent years to America. No other land ever had such an influx of foreign peoples, coming so far, so diverse in their characteristics, and commingling on so vast a scale. The swarms of Goths that swept over Italy in the fourth century were small compared with these. From Europe, to their homes here, many journey from 4,000 to 6,000 miles; from Asia, 5,000 to 7,000 miles.

2. **THE RISING TIDE.**—from 1800 to 1820 arrivals were about 8,000; to 1830, 143,000 more; to 1840, 599,125 more; to 1850, 1,713,251 more; to 1860, 2,579,580 more; to 1870, 2,282,787 more; to 1880, 2,812,191 more; to 1890, 5,246,613 more; to 1900, 5,844,420 more. It is flood tide still. In four months to May, 1902, 178,604 came. Arrivals in 1901 were 487,918. About 18,000,000 have come in the last fifty years. The census of 1900 shows 10,356,664 foreigners here. Hence the total population of foreign birth and foreign parentage is about 26,000,000. They are more than one-third of the whole, and nearly two to three of the white population of the entire country.

3. **ITS SOURCES.** They come from nearly every land under the sun. Few and insignificant are the exceptions. The census of 1900 gives the number here from each country.

Country of Birth.	1900	Country of Birth.	1900
Total Foreign born.....	10,356,664	Portugal.....	30,618
Germany.....	2,666,990	Belgium.....	29,804
Ireland.....	1,618,567	Japan.....	25,077
England.....	841,967	Roumania.....	15,041
Canada (English).....	785,958	West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico.....	14,433
Sweden.....	573,040	Asia, N. S.....	11,908
Italy.....	484,207	Cuba.....	11,153
Russia.....	424,096	Turkey.....	9,933
Canada (French).....	395,297	Atlantic Islands.....	9,784
Poland.....	383,510	Greece.....	8,564
Norway.....	336,985	Born at Sea.....	8,229
Austria.....	276,249	Spain.....	7,072
Scotland.....	233,977	Australia.....	6,851
Bohemia.....	156,991	South America.....	4,761
Denmark.....	154,284	Central America.....	3,901
Hungary.....	145,802	Luxemburg.....	3,641
Switzerland.....	115,851	Africa.....	2,552
Holland.....	105,049	Europe, N. S.....	2,263
France.....	104,341	India.....	2,090
Mexico.....	103,410	Pacific Isles, except Philippines.....	2,040
Wales.....	93,682	Great Britain, N. S.....	111
China.....	81,827	Other countries.....	2,558
Finland.....	62,811		



FRENCH



ITALIAN



PORTUGUESE



POLE

4. A STRIKING CHANGE.—Immigration from Great Britain, France and Germany is less than formerly; while from Italy and Eastern Europe it is much more. In 1880, Eastern Europe contributed 34 per cent. and Western Europe nearly 58 per cent. of the total immigration. In 1901 69 per cent. came from Italy, and Eastern Europe. During the last three years the percentage of illiterate immigrants from Western Europe was 4.4; from Eastern and Southern Europe it was 39, reaching 43 per cent. in 1901. Hundreds of thousands of French Canadians have poured into New England. The incoming of these ignorant and clannish hordes is of serious import to American civilization. The progeny of European anarchy assassinated our Christian President. Many, however, from Northern and Western Europe are intelligent, thrifty, in good circumstances, become Americanized quickly and are desirable accessions. For good or ill, they are here, as forceful factors in American life and character.

5. WHERE THEY ARE.—In the six New England States, and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, over one-half, 50.9 per cent. are of foreign birth and parentage. In New York 59.3 per cent.; in Massachusetts, 61.9; in Rhode Island, 64. Turning Westward we find in South Dakota and Utah 60.9 per cent.; in Wisconsin, 71.2; in Minnesota, 74.9; in North Dakota, 77.1. States having the largest increase of foreigners the last decade, are Connecticut, 54,609; Massachusetts, 189,187; New York, 329,375; New Jersey, 102,909; Pennsylvania, 139,530; Illinois, 124,400; Minnesota, 37,962. Several of our largest cities have from 80 to 85 per cent., where we find a solid French Canadian quarter, an Italian quarter, a Hungarian quarter, a Polish and Bohemian quarter, with their language, customs and religion preserved.

About nine-tenths of the foreign element are in the Northern and Western States; in the field of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and at our very doors.

6. THE NEED OF THE GOSPEL.—We have long maintained missions among many of these both in Europe and in Asia. These Asiatics surely need the Gospel. But what of these from Europe? Some, indeed, are evangelical Christians. The masses from Continental Europe are not. Many are infidels and utterly irreligious. Some are anarchists, enemies of Divine and of human order. The Protestant State churches have only here and there a spark of spirituality. The millions from Roman Catholic countries, ignorant of the Bible, superstitious and for generations led by blind guides into the ditch of religious degradation, need loving hands to lift them out.

7. ITS SIGNIFICANCE.—The religious significance of this great migration is that multitudes might here be saved. Missions to them in Europe, generally were difficult and expensive. Some were almost inaccessible, and opposition was bitter. Millions have been transferred to free America. God's hand is in it. He has flung these masses into the lap of American Christianity to be evangelized. We need not go afar to them; they have come to us. Never had a Christian people such an opportunity to give the Gospel at close range to earth's needy multitudes within its borders. Their presence here imposes upon us a tremendous obligation.

8. How?—Most can understand but little, if they come to American churches, which they are taught to shun, especially the Baptists. We must go to them by missionaries speaking their own language. The inscription on the Cross was in the three leading languages of the world Hebrew, Greek and Latin. At Pentecost the Gospel was preached to every man in his own tongue. Three times as many nationalities are here as were there.





BOHEMIAN



FINN



HOLLANDER



RUSSIAN

And God is raising up among them men of Apostolic zeal, with his blessing on their labors. Some by prayerful study of the Bible become Baptists, not knowing of us. Such men, emancipated from error are potent preachers for the liberation of their countrymen. Most must be saved thus or not at all. Portraits of missionaries of sixteen nationalities are herewith shown.

9. **THE REAPERS.**—The American Baptist Home Mission Society appointed its first missionary to the Welsh in 1836; the first to the Germans in 1846; the first to the Scandinavians and French Canadians in 1849; the first to the Chinese in 1870. Within the last twenty years the Society has also maintained missions among the Bohemians, Poles, Portuguese, Finns, Hollanders, Italians, Jews, Japanese and Russians. Twenty nationalities are represented in our missionary force. Last year there were 279 laborers among foreigners, in 29 States and Territories and 4 Canadian Provinces. How few for these millions! "Pray, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

10. **THE HARVEST.**—The garnered harvest has been greatest among the Germans (23,300), the Swedes (21,700), the Danes (3,800), the Norwegians (2,200), the French Canadians (3,500) and many of other nationalities. Chiefly in foreign-speaking Baptist churches there are about 55,000 members. Many others and numerous descendants of converts are valuable members in our American churches. This foreign element in our Baptist ranks numbers, probably, 70,000;—generally a vigorous, generous, zealous and missionary force. Nor is this all. They have profoundly affected multitudes in other churches, but of which they came. As a result of these and other agencies the Romish Church admits a loss of 25,000 French Canadians here in recent years, and the loss of five to seven million descendants of Catholic ancestors. Nor is this all. Many of these converts returning to their native lands have wrought a great work for Christ. So a world-wide mission field is here, white unto the harvest.

11. **THE ISSUE.**—The issue is evangelization, or demoralization. Unless we stand them up, they will drag us down. Already the Roman Catholic population of New England outnumbers the membership of all the Protestant churches, while in New York City it is declared that "Tammany Hall is the secular side of the Catholic Church." To American Christianity comes anew the message: "Hold fast that thou hast, that no man take thy crown." The sincerity of our missionary spirit is tested by our practical interest in the evangelization of these millions here, as well as in others afar. On every hand, the American Baptist Home Mission Society is pressed to extend its work among them. Will you help it to do this?  
H. L. MORRIS.

### The Foreign Flood.

DR. T. J. MORGAN, in speaking to the Society on "Difficulties in Our Work," said:

"Another difficulty that confronts us is the foreign element that is flowing into this country like a flood. You will hear something of the migration of the nations from other lips.

Nothing like it has occurred in the history of the world. We are seeing such movements of peoples as never before has taken place. You and I every day are conscious of a lowering of the standard of American civilization. You and I are seeing the influence of these people upon the Christian Sabbath, upon our habits of eating and drinking, upon our methods of busi-



JEW



CHINESE



JAPANESE



MEXICAN

ness, upon our politics. Of course we recognize the good element in it. We are all foreigners if you will go back far enough. We recognize that there is a tremendous element of good in all this, yet the fact remains that to-day the incoming of this great tide that flows upon us—6,000 in two days in New York recently, and this current year will witness 500,000 landed on Ellis Island—I say this fact is such that it confronts us with the peril that besets us as a nation, and it is one of the things that distresses any one engaged in home mission work to know how we shall grapple with this great flood and make it helpful and not a hindrance.

"Romanism, while it is losing its grasp in Italy, while its clutches are being shaken off the government of the republic of France, while along with Spain it is decadent in the peninsula, and while the cry of 'Loose from Rome' is carrying thousands into a modified Protestantism in Hungary and Austria, Romanism in this country, partly because of the adoption of American ideas and methods, and largely because of the unloading upon our shores of millions of those who are now nominally connected with their church, is a growing menace not only to Protestantism but to our civilization. New England is becoming a new Romanism, a new France; Boston is a foreign city, Providence is a foreign city, and I might call the names of others of our great cities that are foreign and dominated by the priest."

### Indigestible?

General Walker says: "Within the decade between 1880 and 1890 five and a quarter millions of foreigners entered our ports! No nation in human history ever undertook to deal with such masses of alien population. That man must be a sentimentalist and an optimist beyond all bounds of reason, who believes that we can take such a load upon the national stomach without a failure of assimilation."

### Swedish Baptists.

THE Swedes offer to the Baptists a peculiarly productive field. The labor and money spent have brought most gratifying results. It has been my pleasant privilege to watch the growth of the Swedish Baptists in the United States from a single church of seven members to 318 churches with an aggregate membership of 22,000, having 245 church edifices and 80 parsonages valued at \$1,056,901. Giving each house 100 feet they would extend along the highway more than six miles. The benevolences last year amounted to \$130,000.

"One of the first things a Swedish immigrant will attend to on his arrival is his naturalization papers; with these once in his possession he begins to feel the responsibility of citizenship. The next thing is a home of his own, for the Swede is a thrifty individual. By securing a home he has driven a stake to which is anchored his undivided interest in his adopted land. His children are sent to the public school. In six months they speak the English language; it becomes contagious in the home. In the local church life, too, the English language shows its imperial power. Already in a number of churches the evening services are conducted in the English language, to meet the needs of the younger generation.

"Let me here put in a word of caution. The presumption must not be established, from the tendency to a rapid transition, that the Swedish language has served its day. It is here to do a most valuable service in the religious and moral life of America for a long series of years yet to come. As long as the Swedes continue to come to our shores they must be cared for in their own tongue. This applies as well to every foreign nationality.

"The only short cut and successful way to Americanize the foreigner is the roundabout way. He must first be touched by the Gospel, and the Gospel must be preached to him

in his own language. No appeal is so effective and melting to a stranger in a foreign land as that given in the mother tongue. This law is well understood by the Home Mission Society, and I am glad to know that its work for the foreigner is planned accordingly."

Rev. FRANK PETERSON, Minn.

### Norwegian Baptists.

**B**APTIST work among the Norwegians of this country began in La Salle, Illinois, in 1844, by one Hans Valder. During February, 1848, in the midst of much opposition, the first Norwegian Baptist Church in the United States was organized. Now we have 40 churches, consisting mainly of Norwegians, with a total of 2,000 members. It is the opinion of several Norwegian Baptist ministers, after extended investigation, that there are as many more Norwegian Baptists in our land affiliating with American and Swedish Baptist Churches. This would give at least 4,000 Norwegian Baptists in the United States.

Hundreds of fields among the Norwegians are open to the Baptists now as never before. The young people flock to our services in increasing numbers, and should the Baptists not obey the Master, and should they not be willing to go in and possess the land, these fields will undoubtedly be entrusted to other far-sighted Christian people."

Rev. C. W. FINWALL, Ill.

### Danish Baptists.

**M**ISSION work by Baptists was begun among the Danes in the early fifties, and on Nov. 10, 1856, the first Danish Baptist Church in the United States was organized in Wisconsin. To-day we have 55 churches with 3,800 members. But these are not the only results of our work. Many earnest, consecrated members are also found in the American churches. One church with over 160 members is half Dane. By and by we are all coming to swell your ranks; we would gladly come to-day if there was not a special work for us to do; but our aged members can best understand the language spoken in childhood, and immigrants are still coming to these shores.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society has done great things for us in the past, for which we are thankful. Most of our churches have received aid to support their pastors, and all have been helped by the missionaries sent out by the Society.

Our forces are well organized, well educated and hard-working leaders. We do not sit and sing, 'Hold the fort,' but we are taking the enemy's strongholds by storm. God has opened many doors for us; new and large fields are white for the harvest. The spiritual destitution of our people in some States is appalling. In Utah alone we have 24,751 Danes, and not one missionary to give them the Gospel in their mother tongue. I plead with you to send them at least one ambassador for Christ."

Rev. N. L. CHRISTIANSEN, Minn.

### The Poles.

The attempt, by the Prussian Government, to get rid of the Poles by the purchase of their lands has not proved the success that was expected. In 1886, \$50,000,000 were appropriated for this purpose, and since then about 400,000 acres have been bought, over half of which was resold to 5,000 German families. But it is alleged that much of this was bought back by the Poles.

Another bill is before the Prussian Parliament to appropriate \$65,000,000 to promote German colonization in the eastern provinces, where the Poles are dominant. The Poles number about 40 millions and are determined not to be absorbed or expelled. But these and other causes have led multitudes to migrate to this country, where they may enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They are mostly Roman Catholics, but with that spirit of independence characteristic of the race they frequently disregard and defy the mandates of the hierarchy. They are physically vigorous and mentally keen and alert, and constitute a good stock for the engrafted truths of the Gospel.

### "The Desert Shall Blossom as the Rose."

The passage by Congress of the irrigation act marks a new era in the development of the West. Under its provisions at least \$100,000,000 of the proceeds from the sale of public lands will be available in the next thirty years for irrigation works, without further appropriation. Already about \$6,000,000 may thus be used. The bill is most wisely drawn, to prevent jobbery and land monopoly and to attract actual home seekers. The vast storage reservoirs that will be constructed to retain water of the mountains for distribution over large areas, will bring into exist-

ence a new west, where settlements now in arid regions are sparse. The desert will be made to blossom as the rose. New towns and cities will arise, with surrounding prosperous agricultural districts. For these the work of the Home Mission Society will be required at least during another generation. It is ours to apply the quickening influence of the spiritual river of the water of life to the people who assemble there, so that they shall be blessed and become a blessing to the world. Millions for material irrigation! Now, for millions for spiritual irrigation and the reclamation of men who are of infinitely more worth than land.

### Words from the West.

WE need immediately thousands of dollars if we retain the fields where we have now a foothold and do our share of the work in the northern part of Wisconsin."—Rev. D. W. Hulbert, Wis.

"For three or four years past there has been great activity in railroad building, and along these new lines in Northern and Southwestern Minnesota, towns and villages have been formed with great rapidity. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year is none too much to expend *just now* in this fast developing State, where a year now is worth five years a little later."—Rev. E. R. Pope, Minn.

"The present tide of immigration to the two Dakotas has never been equaled, except possibly during the early boom period, when these two States were known as Dakota Territory. A forward missionary movement is a necessity."—T. M. Shanafelt, J. D., So. Dakota.

"It is imperatively necessary that more means be provided with which to assist our struggling churches in building meeting-houses. There are forty-three churches in Nebraska without a house of worship."—Rev. C. W. Brinstead, Neb.

"Western Kansas is rapidly filling with people, and it is very important that we care for that field more fully than we have been doing."—E. B. Meredith, D. D., Kansas.

"Our opportunity for work is almost unlimited. Four lines of railroad are being built across Oklahoma, in addition to several branch lines. Towns are springing up every few miles on these roads. Not less than twenty promising new towns should be occupied."—Rev. L. L. Smith, Ok. Ter.

"Colorado's development is phenomenal. Irrigation ditches are being opened and extended in all directions, thus opening to cultivation thousands of acres of fertile land. The agricultural districts are filling up with intelligent, industrious farmers from other States. There are scores of towns in Colorado where the Gospel is never heard from Baptist lips, and fully one-third of the counties have not so much as a Baptist Sunday School. We need to send at once ten more missionaries into the field."—Rev. W. B. Pope, Colo.

"New Mexico and Arizona are on the threshold of greater prosperity and advancement than has ever been known before in the history of the Southwest. Over 600 miles of railroad will be constructed this year. Appeals for missionaries and Gospel work are increasing far more rapidly than our limited funds can supply."—Rev. Geo. H. Brewer, New Mexico.

"The tides of immigration are pouring in upon us in eastern Washington as never before. More men and more money are needed for many new fields, or opportunities now open for our work will be closed."—Rev. A. M. Allyn, East Washington.

"Ten church edifices have been dedicated in Western Washington the past year, all free of debt. The Puget Sound country is the cynosure of multitudes who are coming hither. A splendid company of brave men and women are making heroic effort to lay religious foundations and to minister to the multitudes in the Master's name."—Rev. W. E. Randall, Western Washington.

### The Needs of Arizona.

THE work in Arizona is developing in a marvelous way. The whole southeastern section of the Territory is opening up wonderfully. At Douglass, in the southeastern corner, a place not yet six months old, there are 1,000 people, and no church or religious interests of any kind. Bro. Brewer and Chaplain Scott are to be there to-morrow to organize a church. They have the names of forty-five Baptists who are ready to enter into the organization. It will be necessary for them to build a house at once.

"At another new town just west of there, some twenty miles, right on the Mexican line, there are thirty-eight saloons, and no church of any denomination.

"At Bisbee there are several thousand people, and but one church organization. This is the point where the great Bisbee Mines are located, controlled by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York. The mines are said to pay a dividend of half a million a month. In this same section of the Territory is the great Copper Queen Mines, which are reported to pay a million a month in dividends. The whole section is richly mineralized; and it is practically of a character that will be permanent, as the veins are vertical, and the deeper they go the richer they become.

"A church is to be organized in the Buckeye Valley, thirty miles west of Phoenix. Already thirty Baptists have been found in the Valley, which has been lately settled by Ohio people, as you can guess from the name.

"Nothing has been done as yet at either Williams or Flagstaff, both of them important towns, both growing very rapidly. I made a brief stop at Williams on my return. I counted seventy-five new houses within sight of the railroad station. We should put a man in these two fields immediately; and he would have to be a strong man.

"The Arizona Board unanimously and most urgently ask the Society to increase the limit of its appropriation from \$2,800 from the treasury of the Society to \$3,600 from the treasury of the Society; and they pledged themselves to raise this year \$600, instead of \$400, which will make our appropriations at the rate of six to one for the coming year, instead of seven to one, as in the past year. This is the very least with which they can care for the interests that are thrust upon us. I hope the Society can make the appropriation as requested.

REV. N. B. RADDEN, D. D.

### Alaska: News and Notes.

THE population of Skagway has diminished considerably the last six months. It is hoped that this is only a temporary depression, as in the case of many other frontier cities. Valdez, on Prince William Sound, is attracting much attention just now as a commercial port. It is to have a wharf 1,500 feet long.

Rev. C. P. Coe, in charge of the Mission and Orphanage at Wood Island, has Mr. N. W. Pablof, son of a former Russian Governor, as interpreter for the Sunday evening services.

Four of the youths in the Orphanage were baptized last year.

There are now 4,112 reindeer in Alaska, owned by the Government, by some of the missions, and by the natives. As they multiply they are likely to be of great advantage to Alaska.

The United States Government appropriates \$30,000 each year for education in Alaska. There are twenty-five public schools, with twenty-seven teachers and an enrollment of 1,753 pupils; besides five teachers and 151 pupils in the industrial school at Sitka.

### What of Mormonism?

IN his carefully considered address before the Home Mission Society, Rev. Frank Barnett, of Salt Lake City, Utah, said:

"Is Mormonism growing? Unmistakably it is. The last annual conference of the church, held April 6, in Salt Lake City, in attendance, in spirit and in utterance gave abundant evidence of the fact. For three days that large tabernacle was crowded to suffocation, and on the last day there were upward of 2,000 people who were either inside the buildings or trying to get in. Through all the meetings there was the spirit of confidence and triumph everywhere apparent. And the utterances of every speaker were the glorying over past achievements or the prophesying of future conquests.

"They reported between three and four hundred thousand adherents to the Church throughout the world, with a gain of thousands the last year. Between 1,300 and 1,400 missionaries are scattered over the world, and the day before the conference fifty letters had been sent out to as many presidents of the seventies, asking each one for two more missionaries.

"During the last year, Apostle Heber J. Grant has opened up a mission in Japan and baptized there his first two converts. He returned to attend the conference, and in his speech greatly stirred the audience with the prospects of the field. It could be heard on every side from the throng as they passed out of the building: 'I am ready to go anywhere, at any time when the authorities may call for me.'

"Large colonies are being established in many parts of the country; all through Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, also in British possessions on the north and in Old Mexico on the south.



"Polygamy is publicly and privately taught as being right in principle and hinted at as being a hopeful doctrine, and one very much alive in the thought of the Church. It is commonly spoken of as a thing soon to be openly practiced. Nothing short of an amendment to the Federal Constitution in the hands of federal officers will reach the case."

### Among the Colored People.

ONE feature of missionary work for the colored people is that of holding "Institutes" for ministers and the officers of churches and Sunday-schools.

Rev. E. P. Johnson, of Georgia, says: "Our institutes are our hope. Through them we are reaching the good, but heretofore non-progressive preachers who have charge of our large churches in the rural districts. These institutes are moving theological schools for the great host of preachers who have had no preparation for their life work. In an institute at Macon a preacher said: 'I have been preaching fifteen years. I did not know that I was a fool till this week.' In some places preachers have been known to hire some one to plough for them while they attended the institutes. The placing of ministers' libraries in the homes of the preachers is a great blessing. In many homes nothing but a Bible was found."

Rev. J. A. Whitted, of North Carolina, says: "There were forty-three institutes held in the different districts of the State throughout the year, with an aggregate attendance of 643 ministers. The instruction given in the institutes has not only developed and improved the ministers for whom it is mainly intended, but many of the churches are greatly edified and strengthened through their members who attended these institutes."

Rev. D. N. Vassar, D. D., of Virginia, says: "Our mission work is not so much along the line of mere preaching the Gospel to the masses as to elevate the ministry and deaconry. These institutes are largely attended by ministers, deacons and young men who expect to preach the Gospel. Some who are ministers of good strong churches, are ready to give up the work and enter school. Some have already done so, leaving their families, making great sacrifices in order that they may be workmen who need not be ashamed. Incalculable good has been done all through the State, and the work is in good condition."

The report of the Field Secretary of the Society concludes thus:

"It is just forty years since the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at Providence, in May, 1862, in the dark days of the great conflict, had the prescience to say: 'We see the Divine Hand most distinctly and most imperatively beckoning us on to the occupancy of a field broader, more important, more promising than has ever yet invited our toils'; and then committed itself to a task which one of its gifted laborers termed 'The Great American Work of the Age.' In these forty years broad foundations have been laid. At least forty years more will be required in carrying to completion what has been so well begun."

Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, a member of the new National Board of Education, on a recent visit to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, was so pleased with what he saw that he promised Miss Giles \$1,000 for the support of a free bed in the new hospital.

### The Burning Question in North Carolina.

THE question of general or limited education has got into North Carolina politics. Gov. Aycock, who, by the way, is a good Baptist, is the champion for equal public school advantages for white and for negro children. He advocates increased taxation for better schools for both. General Roberts, a candidate for Congress, opposes this, saying that to educate the negro will be to give him the ballot which has been taken from him, very generally, in North Carolina, "because of his ignorance." The Biblical Recorder, our Baptist weekly in that State, is outspoken for general education.

J. E. Dellinger, M. D., a colored physician, in a recent address said: "I have sometimes been made to think that the white people of the South have more love for a sick negro, crazy negro, deaf, dumb, or blind negro, than they have for a negro of the perfectly normal type, with natural aspirations, cultivated tastes and fastidious appetite. In North Carolina more money is invested to care for deaf, blind and insane negroes of the state than is annually appropriated for the common school education of all the children in the State of both races, saying nothing of annual appropriations for this purpose."

"I believe that the salvation of the Negro of this country lies with the exceptional men of that race."

## Indian Mission: News and Notes.

AT Indian University, Bacone, I. T., there were about twenty students last year who could not have remained without some help to meet their expenses. The money given by friends for a Students' Aid Fund was applied in payment for work done by students, thus benefitting them and the school. Money is needed for students next year.

Rev. J. B. Rounds, missionary to the Choctaws, is preparing a series of tracts in the Choctaw language which are to be printed at Indian University, under the supervision of a young Choctaw printer, a student in the school.

Four students at Indian University were baptized near the close of the school year.

President Scott appeals strongly for \$6,000 to match a like sum given to the Home Mission Society by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, for the girls' dormitory, which is greatly needed. "The first subscription to our new building," writes President Scott, "was made by a Cherokee Indian. Almost the next subscription, and one for \$500, was made by a Creek Indian. I am of the opinion that our largest subscriptions will be from Indians. We expect another to give \$500."

Help him if you can.

Atoka Baptist Academy, of which Prof. E. H. Rishel has been principal for many years, is doing an excellent work. Many of the students are orphans, some of whom are supported by the Choctaw Government. Additional accommodations are required. At the Commencement exercises in June, under the leadership of Judge Linebaugh, of Atoka, \$1,000 was raised for this purpose. About \$1,500 more is needed. It is a good place to invest.

A gold medal worth \$5.00 was offered by Rev. J. S. Murrow, D. D., as a prize for the best declamation or recitation by the Choctaw students of Atoka Academy. Twelve full-blood Choctaw boys entered the contest with much spirit.

Love took up the harp of Life,

And smote on all the cords with might;  
Smote the chord of self, that trembling  
Passed in music out of sight.

—TENNYSON.

## Mexican Missions: News and Notes.

THE National Convention of Sunday-schools and Young People's Societies for the Republic of Mexico will be held in Monterrey, July 8-12, 1902. An excellent programme is published in "La Luz." Some of the meetings will be held in the Baptist house of worship. Such gatherings indicate the vitality, progress and power of evangelical missions in Mexico.

Rev. Ernesto Barocio, who for several years has been the efficient assistant of Rev. W. H. Sloan, in the City of Mexico, was ordained June 29th and becomes pastor of the church there, Mr. Sloan having been appointed General Missionary.

Rev. Arthur St. C. Sloan, son of Rev. W. H. Sloan, has been appointed missionary to San Luis Potosi, Mex. He has a good command of the Spanish language.

## Notes on Mexico.

REV. ALEJANDRO TREVINO, of Monterrey, writes that the week following the meeting of the Baptist Association there, Rev. W. H. Sloan held special meetings in the Baptist Church, preaching most effectively to large congregations, and that the last night thirteen persons expressed their faith in Christ and desired to become members of the church.

Brother Sloan has been appointed General Missionary, and is to spend two or three months in looking after our interests at San Luis Potosi, making occasional visits also to Aguas Calientes, where Rev. Manuel Zavaleta is laboring with encouraging prospects.

Rev. Arthur St. C. Sloan, son of Rev. W. H. Sloan, has been appointed missionary to Mexico, and will probably be stationed at San Luis Potosi.

Rev. Alejandro Trevino, of Monterrey, writing in April, says:

"We had a pleasant trip to Santa Rosa. Bro. Garza invited me to baptize two candidates. With this occasion I invited some brethren of this church, and we formed a happy company of some twenty brothers and sisters for this missionary trip. I took with me a good number of religious tracts; we arranged a choir for the hymns, and divided the company in committees to visit and invite the people for the services. In this way all the houses were visited. The meeting-house was crowded, and we had very interesting services.

The Lord will bless this work done by people who leave their daily labors to help in His sacred cause. At the end of the week we returned joyfully to continue our duties here."

### The English Language in Mexico.

THE progress that the English language has made in Mexico in the last few years is really remarkable. It has not been long since French was easily the second language of the country, but to-day it is effectually replaced by English. The Mexican people are much more apt at acquiring languages than the average Anglo-Saxon, and the ease and correctness with which many Mexicans who have never been out of the country, and who have had little opportunity for practice, speak English is a frequent subject of comment. Where, a half dozen years ago, only the larger establishments, or those catering particularly to foreign trade, employed English-speaking clerks, to-day it is possible for an American to make his wants known in his own language in every store of any importance. The demand for English magazines and books among the better classes throughout the country has increased to a notable extent. So much of the important business transactions in Mexico to-day have an international character, and so many English speaking foreigners are interested in business concerns in the country that professional men find the language almost a necessity in order to secure their share of a very profitable part of the business.

"A notable recognition of the importance of the language has just been made in the City of Mexico, where the great preparatory school has replaced the study of Latin by English. It is to be taught in a thorough four years' course, and will be obligatory for those entering the professional courses. English is not only being taught in the public institutions here, but many of the best families have private tutors for all members of the family, and some of the largest Catholic institutions have replaced French with English as the general conversational language of the schools."—Modern Mexico.

"Especially do we rejoice in the splendid achievements of our Home Mission Society. It is doing wonders with the inadequate means placed at its disposal by the churches and individual givers. But with many times the resources it now possesses it could not begin to do the work of evangelization required by the vast and growing fields that are mutely calling for the Gospel."—*The Examiner*.

### Schools in Cuba.

THE last period of the Spanish rule seems to have been characterized by the absolute neglect of everything pertaining to instruction. There was not a schoolhouse on the island. Teachers were badly paid and lived from hand to mouth, doing their teaching in hovels. School furniture and modern appliances, to be found at every cross-roads schoolhouse in the United States, were unknown here and unthought of. Not one high school existed on the island.

The military government under General Wood was so managed that when the authority of the United States was relinquished in May, 1902, there were approximately 3,500 schools, all fully equipped and able to compare with any schools of the same class in the United States. In these schools are enrolled over 143,000 pupils. Summer schools have been organized for the instruction of teachers, their salaries being continued during the summer months, to enable them to attend. This alone is an inestimable boon conferred by the United States upon Cuba, whose liberation from ignorance should be followed by the boon of the open Bible in the hands of missionaries, to liberate the people from the errors of Romanism.

### Eager Pupils in Porto Rico.

JAMES PRESTON, who has just returned from a visit to Porto Rico, tells "The Philadelphia Record": "There are about fifty American schoolhouses in Porto Rico now—the Washington, the Lincoln, the Penn, the McKinley, the Jefferson, the Irving, the Hamilton, and so on—and about thirteen hundred pupils are attending them. One of the principals pointed out to me a young girl of seventeen very pretty, who walked, he explained, twenty miles to and from school daily, slept on a bare floor and begged nearly all her food, she was so poor. This was one of his best students. A boy had on a shirt so much too big for him that his whole person could have slipped easily through the opening at the neck. 'What's the trouble with your shirt, my lad?' the principal asked. The boy answered: 'This ain't mine; it's father's. Mine's in the wash.' That boy would have come naked rather than have missed a lesson. In a town I visited there is a night school. The men who attend it bring their own candles and sit on the schoolroom floor in groups of three, one candle to each group.

The intelligence of the Porto Ricans, their teachers say, is as remarkable as is their thirst after knowledge. No truant officers are needed down there."

### Religious Forces in Minnesota.

REV. O. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., in a carefully prepared article in the Baptist Home Mission Monthly for May, gives statistics concerning the religious forces of that great State, which afford material for reflection, if not for apprehension. The Methodist Episcopal Church reports 32,495 members, including 2,339 probationers; Presbyterian Churches, 21,539 members; Baptist Churches, 20,806; Congregational Churches, 17,984; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 16,403; several smaller bodies 8,000; the Lutheran Church claims to have about 180,000; and the Roman Catholic Church claims a population of 333,500.

Surely, in such a field as this, there is need of missionary work for the inculcation of Gospel teachings, and for the establishment of churches according to the pattern given in the new Testament. In that State, Baptists are as 1 to 86 of the population.

### Chinese Converts in Chicago.

REV. J. B. THOMAS of Chicago, writing in June, says: "Rev. Chow Leong baptized two from the mission last Sunday at the First Baptist Church. Another man has been accepted by the brethren and we hope will go before the Church next week. Last night Mrs. Dong Sang was received and we expect she will be baptized next Sunday evening. We are so thankful for these tokens of God's love and the presence of the Holy Spirit, especially for this woman, the mother of five children, the oldest son being fifteen years of age. Next Sunday the brethren plan to begin the street preaching at 5:30 o'clock and we hope many will hear the word."

### A Mistake.

BY some it may be thought that the conditions of membership in the Home Mission Society, as adopted at St. Paul, are radically different from those of the past. Indeed, it has been asserted and widely published that representation by our churches in our missionary organizations is "a modern and belated privilege." All this is a mistake. The original terms of membership in the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in 1832, provided that "Any Church contributing

to the Society shall be entitled to representation." For many years that provision was unchanged; but at length a minimum contribution of ten dollars was required of a church as the condition of representation, with an additional delegate for every \$30. The new provision which gives "Any Church contributing" any amount whatever, the right to send a delegate to the Society's meetings, is simply the old one of seventy years ago! This is progress according to the law of circularity—a return to first principles.

### Larger Appropriations.

THE annual appropriation by the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society has been made for the year upon which we have entered. The inadequacy of prospective resources to meet the demands from many fields is truly lamentable. For work among our growing foreign populations, several thousand dollars more are called for, and the small increase of only about one thousand dollars was granted.

For seven or eight western States and Territories which are filling up with new settlers, and where our work is heavily pressing, an increase of at least \$10,000 was urgently asked, and a scanty \$3,000 given. Pleas for an advance in missionary and educational work among the Indians had to be refused for lack of funds. Our Mexican workers ask in vain for reinforcements. Our growing educational work for the colored people calls for several thousand dollars more, and gets an increase of barely \$1,000. For Cuba and Porto Rico, each, an additional missionary has been appointed, when three times as many are required.

Even the small increase of about \$7,000 is made, not because we know where the money is coming from, but because great opportunities will be lost to us if we fail at least to do this.

It may be said that there ought not to be any concern about taking on so small an amount as this. But, it must be remembered that the Society's scale of expenditures is already considerably more than its regular receipts, and that additional obligations are attended with the risk of a serious deficiency at the close of the year. The Society imperatively needs \$50,000 more than its usual receipts for the work urgently pressing upon it. Shall it have larger offerings from individuals and churches this year?



**Long Live the Home Mission Society.**

THE schools of the Home Mission Society, true to the record of past years, are doing a faithful and a lasting work. Eternity alone will reveal the story of the achievements of the great Society in the work of education for the negro race. Many of our best ministers, doctors, lawyers and business men received their educational training in the schools of this Society.

We have nothing but praise for the Society. It is wisdom and good sense to praise the bridge which lands you safely on the other side of the stream. Long live the Home Mission Society.—The Virginia Baptist.

**Consolidation of Home Mission Societies.**

A YEAR ago, at Springfield, Mass., the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago adopted a resolution favoring the consolidation of the two Women's Home Mission Societies with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, "so that the work now done by these three organizations might be done by one Society." The Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society has responded to this suggestion by requesting a conference between representatives of the three Societies to consider plans of unification and, if possible, of consolidation. This action was approved by the Society at its recent meeting in St. Paul.

There are difficulties to be encountered, but who shall presume to say that they are insurmountable? And who shall presume to say that the present order of things is a final, perfect and divine order? According to answers to inquiries made by the "Standard," of Chicago, the sentiment of our women, as well as of men, is strongly in favor of consolidation. The published replies show a decided sentiment in favor of such consolidation. Of the pastors 63 said yes and 41 no; of the laymen, 34 yes and 13 no; of the women 20 yes and 18 no; of the officers of societies 16 yes and 1 no; total, 134 yes and 74 no.

The time suggested for the conference was June 25th, but unavoidable circumstances compel its postponement until late in the Fall. The BULLETIN will welcome expressions of opinion on this subject.

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Have you made your will? Remember the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

**An Important Committee.**

AT the Anniversaries of the Societies in St. Paul it was voted to appoint a Committee of Fifteen, consisting of seven ministers, five laymen and three women, with power to increase their number to twenty-one, whose duty it shall be to consider any questions which have arisen or may arise concerning the relations of our Societies to each other, including the relation of the Women's Societies to the general Societies; what changes are needful or desirable in their forms of organization; in their agencies and methods of work; and any other matters that in the judgment of the Committee require consideration. This Committee is to report at the Anniversaries in 1903. It is expected that the Committee will be a sort of Clearing House for all unsettled questions pertaining to these matters. They will need more than human wisdom to find a solution that will be satisfactory to all concerned. The President of the three Societies will appoint the Committee.

**District Secretaries and Cost of Collections.**

THE Committee of Nine appointed a year ago, at Springfield, on the system of collections by the various societies, after a careful and painstaking investigation made a report at St. Paul, from which we take the following extracts concerning the character of the work done by District Secretaries, and the percentage of expense which these agencies bear to the receipts of the Society. They are worthy of careful perusal:

"We are convinced that our churches at large never needed more than now to be educated in the duty and privilege of giving the gospel to all the world. This, primarily, is the distinctive work of the district secretary. He is more, far more, than a collector of money. It is a prostitution of his service to compel him to become an office drudge, harnessed to the wheel of clerical work. In our judgment it would be wise, and in the end economical, to relieve the secretaries of all such tasks, that they may give their whole time directly to the business of educating the churches in the work of missions.

The cost of collection for each hundred dollars in the year 1901 was, for the Missionary Union, \$6.15; for the Home Mission Society, \$6.08. The ratio for the past five years ending 1901 was, for the Missionary Union, \$5.64 per hundred dollars; for the Home Mission Society, \$5.45."



### Concerning Missionary Periodicals.

AT the Anniversaries at St. Paul the question of one general missionary periodical was discussed and referred to a Committee for consideration. There are arguments pro and con, and the settlement of the matter is not so easy as it seems to some. The suggestion was made that the first step in this direction might be the consolidation of all the Home Mission Societies publications on the one hand; and of the Foreign Mission Societies on the other. Now, we have the "Baptist Home Mission Monthly," and the "Home Mission Bulletin," issued by the American Baptist Home Mission Society; "Home Mission Echoes," issued jointly by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England and the American Baptist Home Mission Society; and "Tidings," issued by the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society, of Chicago. Suppose these four papers were combined in one comprehensive Home Mission Magazine, for the mature minds of the denomination, would it not be desirable? There might be a cheap and attractive publication also for young people and Sunday-schools. All, then, would know about the whole work, and all would be interested in extending the circulation of the common medium of information.

### Complexity of the Home Mission Society's Work.

MANY, uninformed, regard the work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society as a simple and easy thing to handle. On the contrary, it is exceedingly complex, its administration attended with many difficulties requiring a high and varied order of talent in management, leaving to those immediately in charge of affairs absolutely no leisure whatever.

Consider this: The Society is in co-operation with seventeen Western Conventions, five Eastern Conventions; the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and five white and seven colored conventions in work for the colored people; four City Mission Societies; the German Conference and two Scandinavian Conferences; and with two Women's Societies, making altogether forty-four bodies with which it joins hands in the prosecution of its work. How much thought, time and skill are required to devise and put into successful operation and harmoniously to main-

tain these varied plans of co-operative effort with so many diverse organizations, none but those immediately concerned therewith can at all understand.

Consider further, what is involved in the maintenance and development of an educational work having to do with thirty institutions; the appointment of a large corps of teachers; questions concerning courses of study, industrial education, theological education, etc.; the care of property valued at a million dollars; planning for and erecting new buildings; and dealing with difficulties that frequently arise because of unwise, ambitious and impetuous leaders among the colored people themselves. The strain upon this quarter alone is incessant.

In the Church Edifice department, special effort has to be made to secure gifts for this purpose, while in the administration of funds to about eighty churches annually, numberless questions arise concerning titles to property, the execution of papers by many inexperienced in such matters; and, in the case of many churches, having loans from the Society, but unable or unwilling to pay them, what to do with them.

Add to these things the attention that must be given to scores of wills annually, involving frequent legal contests, dealing with careless or culpable executors, and other complications commonly incident to the settlement of estates.

Besides these things, the proper investment and care of funds amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars requires much time and attention.

Along with all these, there must be the publication of periodicals and special literature concerning the Society's work, and addresses to churches, to missionary conferences, to conventions, etc., in response to numerous demands for such service.

This complex work covers a continent is taxing upon the responsible officials of the Society to the last degree. Nor is the whole of it told in the foregoing, for nothing has been said of the necessity for devising new measures to meet new conditions. Nor of the enormous correspondence of the Society.

Hard work and very short vacations are the order of the day, year by year, in the rooms of the Home Mission Society. There is not a supernumerary in the force. The time seems to call for this statement so that some people may more clearly understand what is involved in the administration of the Society's affairs.